How can I calculate the average value of a range of cells in Google Sheets?

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To calculate the average value of a range of cells in Google Sheets, first select the cells you want to include in the calculation. Then, click on the "Functions" button and select "Average" from the list of options. This will automatically calculate the average value of the selected cells and display it in the cell where the function was entered. Alternatively, you can manually type in the function "=AVERAGE(range)" where "range" is the range of cells you want to include in the calculation. This will also display the average value in the designated cell.

AVERAGE

The AVERAGE function returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.

Examples

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AVERAGE for BigQuery

Sample Usage

Returns the numerical average value in a data column.

Sample Usage

```
AVERAGE(table_name!price)
```

Syntax

```
AVERAGE(column)
```

`column`: The data column to consider when calculating the average value.

Tip: Averaging multiple columns is not supported.

Learn more about numeric columns in BigQuery

Sample Usage

```
AVERAGE(A2:A100,B2:B100,4,26)
```

```
AVERAGE(1,2,3,4,5,C6:C20)
```

Syntax

`AVERAGE(value1, )`

`value1` - The first value or range to consider when calculating the average value.

`value2, ...` - - Additional values or ranges to consider when calculating the average value.

Notes

Although `AVERAGE` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

Any text encountered in the `value` arguments will be ignored. To have text values considered as values, use `AVERAGEA`.

`AVERAGE` returns the mean of the combined `value` arguments; that is, the sum of the values in the `value` arguments divided by the number of such values. To calculate the median use `MEDIAN`.

See Also

`TRIMMEAN`: Calculates the mean of a dataset excluding some proportion of data from the high and low ends of the dataset.

`SMALL`: Returns the nth smallest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

`RANK`: Returns the rank of a specified value in a dataset.

`QUARTILE`: Returns a value nearest to a specified quartile of a dataset.

`PERCENTRANK`: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) of a specified value in a dataset.

`PERCENTILE`: Returns the value at a given percentile of a dataset.

`MINA`: Returns the minimum numeric value in a dataset.

`MIN`: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

`MEDIAN`: Returns the median value in a numeric dataset.

`MAXA`: Returns the maximum numeric value in a dataset.

`LARGE`: Returns the nth largest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

`HARMEAN`: Calculates the harmonic mean of a dataset.

`GEOMEAN`: Calculates the geometric mean of a dataset.

`AVERAGEA`: Returns the numerical average value in a dataset.